Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

South Carolina. It was generally known that in this species the cotyledon did not divide into two lobes as usual in acorns, but seemed to be of one solid mass, without any trace of a division. In germination, however, two petioles were developed as in other acorns, but instead of these being very short, indeed nearly sessile, as in the ordinary white oak, they were produced apparently in the much advanced specimens sent by Mr. Mazyck to 1½ inches in length before the plumule and hypocotyledonary portions of the embryo commenced their growth. In respect to the latter, a small ovate, striate tuber, apparently as one might judge from the shrivelled specimens on hand, nearly one-fourth the size of the acorn was formed, and from this tuber the radicle proceeded, and, afterwards, the plumule on its upward growth.

Mr. Meehan said he had since examined sprouting acorns of *Quercus alba*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. arenaria*, and *Q. prinoides*, noticing a very slight tendency to a tuberous condition, only in the last named. But in regard to the lengthening of the petioles, he was surprised to find a variation in each species. In *Quercus prinoides*, the petioles were nearly an inch in length.

He believed the discovery would be of great value to systematic botanists in the determination of species in this very difficult genus, and should examine and report after an examination of many other species, but thought proper to call the attention of the Academy to the matter in this early stage that due credit might be recorded to Mr. Mazyck for his interesting discovery.

Mr. Edw. Potts, at the request of Mr. Meehan, had made sections of both the acorn and the spindle-shaped radicle, with the result of finding the cell structure of the latter an almost exact counterpart of that in the nut: *i. e.*, sub-spherical cells of uniform size, gorged with starch grains. So similar were they that it would be nearly impossible for an observer to say which he was examining but for the cortical tissue surrounding the root. It seemed that the food supply of the young plant had been thus withdrawn from a position exposed to hot sun and drying winds, to one protected by the earth and in the direct line of growth. No line of specialized cells could be discovered in the sections of the nut, indicating the possibility of a separation as in other species into two cotyledons; so that to all intents and purposes it might be called monocotyledonous.

February 24.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

A paper entitled "Carcinological Notes, No. 3," by J. S. Kingsley, was presented for publication.

The death of John Rice, a member, was announced.

R. S. Huidekoper, M. D., David Townsend, John B. Wood, Thos. Miles, Frances Emily White, M. D., and John S. Capp were elected members.

The following were elected correspondents:—Robert Caspary, of Konigsberg, Agostino Todaro, of Palermo, J. E. Bommer, of Brussels, Teodoro Caruel, of Pisa, H. T. Geyler, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Robert Schomburg, of Adelaide, and A. Inostranzeff, of St. Petersburgh.

MARCH 2.

The President, Dr. **RUSCHENBERGER**, in the chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

The death of Wm. Maxwell Wood, M. D., a correspondent, was announced.

On a Filaria Reported to have come from a Man.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited a large thread-worm, which had been submitted to his examination by Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A. It was recently presented to the Army Medical Museum, at Washington, by Dr. C. L. Garnett, of Buffalo, Putnam Co., West Virginia. Accompanying the specimen, is the copy of a letter from Dr. Garnett to Dr. Woodward, from which the following is an abstract: "During the winter of 1876, a man, a common laborer, aged about fifty, presented himself to me for treatment having a gleety discharge from the urethra, with a burning sensation during and after micturition. Previously, he had been treated for gonorrhœa, and I prescribed accordingly. The patient not improving, applied to other practitioners. In April, 1878, he came to me with a round, vivid-red worm, twenty-six inches in length, (the specimen you now possess) which was alive and very active in its movements, instantly coiling up like a watch-spring on being touched. Having no work on helminthology for reference, the only description I found which appeared to answer to the worm was that of *Strongylus gigas*, in Niemeyer, vol. II, p. 47. The patient is an illiterate man, with no motive for deception. He informed me that he discovered the worm protruding from his penis and drew it out without pain or difficulty. He was in much agitation and alarm about the occurrence, fearing, as he said, that "there might be more behind that one." For a few days previous to its passage, his urine was of a milky hue and some time subsequently of a yellow cast and slightly tinged with blood and mingled with mucus. The man is truthful, and no doubt exists in my mind, or in the minds of his neighbors as to the correctness of his statements. I regret